

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,294.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. 1787.

**WANTED PARTICULARLY.**  
**THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY,**  
or EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT NEWS-  
PAPER, for 1787. Any gentleman who may have either  
of these Newspapers for that year, or even from April 1782,  
and who will be kind enough to allow them to be inspected  
only, will please take the trouble of giving information to the  
Publisher. The person who takes this liberty requests it as  
a particular favour, and is willing to give a reward, if agreeable.

**Royal Bank, Edinburgh, 1st August, 1787.**  
**THE Court of Directors of the Roy-**  
al Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General  
Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edin-  
burgh, on Tuesday the 4th September next, at twelve o'clock  
mid-day, pursuant to the charter. ARCHD. HOVE Sec.

**Belfast White Linen Hall.**  
**THE Gentlemen of the LINEN TRADE** in Great Brit-  
tain, are respectfully informed, That the next Market  
for the sale of **WHITE LINENS** in the Belfast Hall, will  
commence on Friday the 28th of September next.  
Signed by order,  
J. A. GARRAN Chamberlain.

**OLD RUM,**  
Of the very best quality, and on the lowest terms, to be  
sold in Wholesale or Retail, at the  
Where also may be had, Old Bottled Porter, Cyder, and  
Perry, with some Old Hard Soap.  
JOHN MOIR continues to sell, as usual, all kinds of Teas,  
Wines, and Spirits, of which he has at present on hand a  
large and fresh stock.

**GOVERNMENT-SECURITY.**  
**Irish and English State Lottery Office.**  
Shares bought at this Office, will be paid for as soon as drawn.

**HORNSBY and CO. at their old e-**  
stablished **LOTTERY OFFICE**, (licensed by autho-  
rity of Parliament,) No. 26. CORNHILL, opposite the Royal  
Exchange, London, (and no where else on their account,) respectfully  
acquaint the Public, That they continue selling,  
in a great variety of Numbers, and on the most reasonable  
terms,

**TICKETS,**  
HALVES, EIGHTS, and  
QUARTERS, and SIXTEENTHS.

From the great encouragement they have experienced for  
twenty-one Lotteries past, they make no doubt but they  
shall receive, from their worthy patrons, every countenance  
and support on the present occasion, as Hornsby and Co. are  
determined to pursue every measure to the entire satisfaction  
of the Public.

The immense sums of money which have been punctually  
paid to the Public, by Hornsby and Co. and particularly in  
the last English and Irish State Lotteries, render it impossible  
for them to publish a list of prizes which they have sold, but  
they will continue to observe an invariable rule to publish such  
prizes as are drawn for the immediate information of their  
customers, and the whole at the conclusion of the drawing  
of every Lottery.

Letters (post paid) duly answered.—Any person, desiring  
to have a faithful account of their ticket or share, sent as soon  
as drawn to any part of the town or country, may receive  
the same at sixpence per number. Likewise, numbers care-  
fully examined.

Plans at large may be had gratis, at No. 26. Corn-  
hill.

**AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,**  
**THE ENDEAVOUR,**  
ROBERT ROBERTSON, Master,  
Is taking in goods at the Birth in Leith har-  
bour, and will sail 8th September 1787.  
N. B. William Marshall (for the Mas-  
ter) to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edin-  
burgh, or at his house, shore of Leith.  
Delivers at Hawley's Wharf;—has good accommodation  
for passengers.

A Newfoundland Dog was put on board the Endeav-  
our, when at London on her last voyage.—As the Dog has  
not yet been claimed, the proprietor will please apply as a-  
bove.

**AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,**  
**THE ELIZA,**  
JOHN SAMSON, Master,  
Now lying on the birth in Leith har-  
bour, taking in goods, and will  
sail the 12th September current.  
N. B. The ship has good accom-  
modation for passengers.  
The Master to be spoke with at  
the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edin-  
burgh, or at his house, Sheriff Brae, Leith.

**AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,**  
**THE LIVINGSTON,**  
JAMES MACKIE, Master,  
Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking  
in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and  
all places adjacent, and will sail the  
8th September, 1787.  
N. B. Good accommodation for  
passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-  
house, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at  
Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

**G A M E.**

**THE Earl of Buchan,**  
Sir Alexander Livingstone of Westquarter,  
Sir William Augustus Cunningham of Livingstone,  
William Baillie, Esq. of Polkemmet,  
Thomas Shairp, Esq. of Housfount,  
John Hamilton, Esq. of Douchmont,  
George Norrie, Esq. of Boghall,  
John Paterson Shairp, Esq. of Kirkton,  
Alexander Majorbanks, Esq. of Majorbanks,  
Andrew Gillon, Esq. of Wallhouse,  
Robert Waddell, Esq. of Craighill,  
Robert Durham, Esq. of Bighed,  
Matthew Sandilands, Esq. of Cowfion,  
Robert Geddes, Esq. of Torbanhill, and  
George Middleton, Esq. of Mossburn.

Willing to preserve, not only the Game, but the Fences up-  
on their respective estates from being destroyed, by unquali-  
fied persons shooting and poaching upon them, have resolved  
to prosecute all such with rigour.

Any Gentleman who intends to shoot upon these grounds,  
if not personally known to the country people, will find it  
convenient to have in his pocket a written license from the  
proprietor, to prevent his sport from being interrupted by  
those appointed to challenge and inform against poachers.

Not to be repeated.

**MR SHIELS, Minister at Westruther,**  
propose to Board and Educate a few Young Gen-  
tlemen at the rate of Twenty Guineas each per annum—  
waiting, and every necessary attention, included.

The Manse of Westruther is in a healthy situation, at  
the distance of thirty miles from Edinburgh, about a mile  
from the London road by Colinton, where the fly-coach  
passes every day. By attending to the morals, the health,  
and the amusements of the boys intrusted to his care, as well  
as to their instruction in the ordinary branches of learning, it  
is hoped Mr Shiels will be able, in some measure, to unite  
the advantages of a public and a private education.

For further particulars, application may be made to the  
Rev. Professor Greenfield, to Bailie James Dicksonbook-  
seller, or to Bailie James Torry merchant in Edinburgh, and  
to Doctor Douglas physician in Kelso.  
Letters to Mr Shiels may be sent by Kelso or Linde.

**Star and Garter Tavern to Let,**  
To be LET in TACK, for any number of years that may  
be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday next,  
A large, commodious, and well-frequented TA-  
VERN in Writers Court, formerly Cleland's, now  
Walker's, with the standing furniture, tables, and kitchen  
utensils, and the right of a valuation.—To say much in  
commendation of this Tavern is quite unnecessary, as its su-  
perior advantages, in point of situation, access, and other  
conveniences, are long and well known to the Public, of  
whose favours it has always had a large share.—Any person  
intending to carry on the business, and properly qualified,  
need not doubt of success; and to such it may justly be of-  
fered, that such an opening is very seldom to be met with.

N. B. Letters relative to the above, and post-paid, ad-  
dressed to Charles Walker, at said tavern, will be duly at-  
tended to.

**SILK STOCKINGS.**

**WILLIAM COULTER and COMPANY,** facing the  
Cross Well, north side of the High Street, having  
purchased a large stock of silk previous to the late great and  
unexpected advance of 40 per cent. they will, for one month  
from this date, continue to sell their present stock, consist-  
ing of several thousand pairs of Silk Stockings, and all they  
can manufacture during that time, at the old prices;—at  
which they hope their Friends and the Public will avail  
themselves, as there is no probability of silk falling  
below the present price.

Ladies Silk Stockings, from 6 s. 6 d. to 12 s. a pair.  
Spun Silk Stockings, from 5 s. 6 d. to 7 s. 6 d. a pair.  
Fancy-coloured Cotton Stockings, from 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s.  
The greatest variety of the real patentee's Silk, Cotton,  
and Worsted Stockings. And just received, a fresh stock of  
Thread and Cotton Stockings, from the Bleaching.

Edinburgh, Aug. 18. 1787.

**PARISIAN NEWS.**

Another instance of the inhuman and barbarous  
tendency of the French criminal laws has lately ap-  
peared in the condemnation of Catherine Esfines,  
sentenced by the Judges of the county of Comminges  
to be burnt alive for the supposed crime of having  
poisoned her parents. Luckily for her innocence,  
upon an appeal to the Parliament of Toulouse, ren-  
dered now more cautious and wary of shedding the  
blood of their fellow creatures, since the cruel but-  
chery practised by them on the unfortunate Calais  
and others, she has been fully acquitted, and her  
first Judges condemned, some to the galleys, others  
declared incapable of exercising their functions, and  
all to certain pecuniary amercements, besides dama-  
ges and costs of suit.

That respectable and truly humane magistrate,  
President Du Pari, who lately saved from the tor-  
ture of being broke upon the wheel, according to  
their sentence, three unfortunate victims of the er-  
ror, ignorance or prejudice of their first Judges, has  
lately published a memorial in justification of the me-  
mory of seven wretches, four of whom were hanged,  
and three sent to the galleys for life, for a supposed  
robbery committed eighteen years ago, and which it  
now appears was perpetrated by a gang of gypsies,  
or, as they are called in France, Bohemians, who  
having been apprehended in September last, freely  
confessed that they alone, with a score of their com-  
rades, had been guilty of the offence for which se-  
ven innocent fathers of families had been sacrificed  
in the year 1762.

The scene of the above judicial murder was Phal-  
sburgh, a small, but strong town belonging to the  
French, and situate between Lorraine and Alsace.  
The plaintiffs were two Jews, who had the reputa-  
tion of being very rich, and were robbed on the  
24th of September 1768, to the amount, as they  
said, of near two thousand pounds. It was on their  
depositions alone, without the least evidence being  
brought in support of the charge, that seven quiet  
and useful husbandmen were torn from their wives  
and families, barbarously tortured, and at last con-  
signed over to death and shame, and their wretched  
survivors to disgrace and poverty.

The worthy magistrate above alluded to, main-  
tains, that, in the first place, the laws object to the  
evidence of a Jew, even upon oath; and, secondly,  
that, supposing it valid, it could not alone suffice to  
determine a judgment where the lives and fortunes  
of individuals are concerned. In his arguments a-  
gainst the validity of Jewish evidence, Monf. Du  
Pari advances a fact too curious to be concealed  
from our readers. He quotes from Finis Ferri-  
ensis and Buckroff, chap. 26. of the Synagogue,  
the following religious protest entered by the Jews  
in the Feast of Expiation.

"I do before-hand repent myself of all such  
vows or promises as I may chance to make, all obli-  
gations and oaths by which I may bind myself from  
this to the next Expiation Feast: Let, therefore,  
such promises, oaths, &c. be considered as null and  
void." We hope no such form of prayer is made  
use of in the English Synagogue.

**L O N D O N.**

Four of the state apartments at Windsor-Castle,  
(the compar, or centre, which is more peculiarly  
appropriated to the use of their Majesties) are now

furnishing; one of them is completed, which is the  
Queen's bed-chamber.

The state bed, which is of pea-green satin, and  
white satin head, teller, and counterpane, embroi-  
dered in the most curious manner, was partly com-  
pleted under the fingers of Royalty: the state chairs  
on each side, and stools are of the same workman-  
ship, the colours most beautiful, and the flowers imi-  
tating nature.

Over the chimney is a full length of her Majesty,  
with all the Royal offspring, seen as if out of a win-  
dow in the back ground. Welt was the painter.  
The other pictures are six landscapes, being views  
near the castle, by Zuccarelli, and two flower-pie-  
ces over the door. Between the windows is one of  
the first plates of glass in Europe, near eleven feet  
long, and about five wide; the ceiling has been  
new-touched. To prevent visitors from meddling  
with the bed or furniture, there is a wire lattice a-  
cross the room, leaving only a passage to the other  
apartments.

A certain matrimonial contract (of last week) in  
Great Ormond street, originated in the following  
whimsical circumstance:—The gentleman (a wi-  
dower, with one fair daughter) being in want of a  
maid servant, a very pretty female presented herself  
to be hired in that capacity. The gentleman, struck  
with her person, thought good to reject her as a ser-  
vant, but told her that he would take her as a wife.  
In short, matrimony was seriously proposed, and to  
be accompanied with a jointure, and a dower of  
two thousand pounds. The damsel desired to con-  
sider—but she had too much consideration to refuse  
to astonishing an offer; and the marriage, within a  
few days after, actually took place.

The father of the late Sir Benjamin Keene, once  
Ambassador at Spain, united much brilliancy of wit  
with solid understanding. The exertion  
of his son, the late Bishop of Ely, and was  
the means of procuring him his first valuable church  
preferment. Old Mr Keene breakfasted one morn-  
ing with the Premier of the day, Sir Robert Wal-  
pole, who, being in a lively humour, rose at the  
entrance of a friend, and, taking Mr Keene by the  
hand, said to the former, "Give me leave, Sir, to  
introduce you to the father of the greatest Minister  
his Majesty has abroad," (meaning Sir Benjamin).  
"And (instantly added Mr Keene) to the father  
also of the poorest Minister his Majesty has at home,"  
(meaning his son, the late Bishop, then an almost  
unprovided clergyman). "I will take care, Mr  
Keene, (observed Sir Robert) that you shall not  
entertain us with the same wit to-morrow, and speak  
truth." The generous Statesman kept his word,  
and in the evening presented his son with a lucrative  
church benefice.

A Clergyman, who constantly rides to a certain  
country town, every Sunday, to do duty there,  
preached a long sermon last Sunday against all kind  
of vices, and being a pious man he was well attend-  
ed to. It so happened, that on his return home his  
horse lost a shoe, and he was obliged to walk a mile  
to the next house, where it is customary, in cases  
of necessity, to assist the traveller on the Lord's Day.  
The farrier arrived soon after the Doctor, and be-  
ing told what his Reverence wanted, flatly refused  
to put on the shoe, alleging that he could not do  
it without the assistance of a vice, and as the Doc-  
tor had preached against all manner of Vices, he  
could not expect favour from any of them, and the  
Doctor was actually obliged to proceed home with  
only one fore-shoe on his horse.

It would have been of great service to society, if  
those benevolent ladies and gentlemen, who have  
promoted Sunday schools for the improvement of  
the morals of the lower order of the people, had at  
the same time hit upon some means of putting a stop  
to Sunday cards among the people of fashion. If  
that be not done, how can servants and the inferior  
class of people be brought to believe their souls are  
in danger, if they cannot read the Holy Scriptures,  
while those of superior understanding are not con-  
tent with cards six days in the week, but convert  
the sabbath day into routs, &c. It is, alas! become  
too genteel to shew any attention to decency, deco-  
rum, or even to religion among the great.

The following is an exact state of the present com-  
merce of Russia. The year the exports amount-  
ed to 13,360,011 Roubles  
And the importation to 11,775,577

Balance in favour of 1,584,434

The Customhouse duties a-  
mounted to 3,274,050  
Independent of these duties  
they have levied on sin-  
gers and schools 55,093

Between the years 1773 and 1780, the customs  
of Peterburgh and Cronstadt produced 43,149,963  
Roubles; and between 1780 and the end of 1786,  
the sum of 20,077,733. The number of ships that  
arrived amounted to 883, and of those that depart-  
ed to 840; the burthen of the first united was  
121,802 tons, and the last 129,347 tons.

The exportation trade for the same year, at Riga,  
amounted to 4,484,726 Roubles  
And that of importation to 1,491,167

Balance in favour of Riga 2,993,559

The importation of specie was 358,287 Ducats,  
837,229 of Albert Crowns; the Customs amount-  
ed to 748,287 Roubles.—699 ships arrived, and  
676 sailed.

According to a calculation which has been made  
of the land in Scotland, there are 17,748,000  
acres, of which 11,000,000 are good acres. Al-  
lowing five acres for each inhabitant, it is supposed  
there may be provision for 2,200,000 people, or for  
700,000 more than there are at present. England  
contains 31,640,000 acres, of which 25,300,000  
are fit for cultivation. The conclusion is, that in  
England and Scotland, properly cultivated, there is  
provision for six millions of people, beyond the num-  
ber now supported in them.

**WINE TRADE.**

Wine is often necessary to old and weak people,  
and many labouring under diseases, besides consti-  
tuting an article of luxury. The sick and poor are,  
therefore, concerned in every manner of imposition  
in this article. It was lately directed to be taken  
by a poor sick person, little able himself to purchase  
so costly a remedy. But how great was my sur-  
prise, when I learnt, that of the dozen bottles sent  
by the merchant, not one contained more than a  
pint and half, wine-measure. From observation and  
enquiry since, I have found, that the selling wine in  
dozens, short of lawful measure, is a common and  
growing evil. A dozen of wine is now an increasing  
quantity; with a few dealers of integrity it may ex-  
press three wine gallons; but with much the greater  
number, it is otherwise; and these take dishonest  
advantage of the fair trader. I speak not of this  
grievance in taverns, in which, also, it calls aloud  
for redress. The period of general regulation of the  
wine trade appears to be a proper one for checking  
this abuse. Nothing is more easy than to stamp or  
impress marks upon glass from the furnace, while in  
a soft condition. Suppose then, that they were accord-  
ing to the measure, as quarts, pints, &c. that mer-  
chants, and retailers of wine by bottles, were obli-  
ged to sell by such bottles; that the penalties of  
frauds and omissions were high; that such regula-  
tions were to take place at a certain time; and that,  
till then, and ever after, every dozen of wine should  
be understood to express three wine gallons, and  
so in proportion for any greater or less numerical  
quantity.

Perhaps this, or some other plan, destructive of  
the imposition, might also be rendered subservient  
to the increase of the revenue, without affecting the  
public sensibility.

Women, says a correspondent, never appear so  
disagreeable in the eyes of man, as when they are in  
half-moon apparel, whip in hand, and driving their  
own horses; for then

"Madam looks so masculine and grim."  
"You fence upon him from ten, at least from nine."  
When women ride, Cupid should hold the reins.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 20.

"It is a mistaken notion that the present popular  
discontent, with the degraded state of the finances,  
will prevent this country from taking an active part  
in the affairs of Holland. The object is too great  
to be relinquished; and the people, no less than the  
Ministry, are determined to support the republican  
party against the Stadholder, and consequently a  
party against England. Events will very shortly, in all  
probability, confirm the truth of this assertion. The  
camp at Givet is increased, and the Prince of Conde  
either is, or will soon be, in the character of Com-  
mander in Chief, appointed to oppose his military ta-  
lents to those of the Duke of Brunswick. To such  
as look deeper than the surface of things, it must ap-  
pear that this government, in the present conjunc-  
ture, does not consider war as an undesirable event:  
If successful, it throws Holland into the scale of  
France; and (which is at present a matter of no  
small moment) will divert the public attention from  
the objects that now engross it, and prove the neces-  
sity of the new imposts.

"Politics are now discussed here with little less  
freedom than in England; and it is reported that  
an order will be issued for the suppression of some  
recently-formed clubs, composed of many of the first  
rank in France, for the purpose, not as formerly of  
deciding upon works of taste and genius, or the  
fluctuations of fashion, but of agitating the more  
important question of the relative duties of monarchs  
and subjects, and of proving that the true grandeur  
of the former can arise only from the latter asserting  
and maintaining those privileges to which from na-  
ture and reason they have an indisputable claim."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 16.

"We learn that his Imperial Majesty has written  
a letter with his own hand to Count Murray, Go-  
vernor General of the Netherlands, ad interim, up-  
on receipt of which that officer summoned the De-  
puties of the States before him, and informed them  
that his Imperial Majesty had charged him to assure  
the inhabitants of those countries, that he would un-  
dertake nothing contrary to their constitution; but  
that he desired that the troops in those provinces  
should march and change their situation at his plea-  
sure, and that he expected, as an immediate proof  
of those sentiments of respect, fidelity, and attach-  
ment to his person, so often alleged by the States,  
that they would not oppose the orders his Majesty  
had given to form a line of all the troops, except  
the garrisons of Luxemburg and Namur, in the  
district which includes the cities of Brussels, Ma-  
lines, and Antwerp.

"The States, from what we learn, did not think  
proper to oppose the Emperor's desire, and have al-  
ready sent their resolution upon this subject to Vi-  
enna. It is to be wished that the States of the o-  
ther provinces may act in the same manner."



FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 28.  
Whitehall, Aug. 28.

THE King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies, viz.

William Richardson, of Augher in the county of Tyrone, Esq;

John Craven Carden, of Templemore in the county of Tipperary, Esq;

Charles Desvoeux, of India-Ville in the Queen's county, Esq;

Edward Leslie, of Tarbert in the county of Kerry, Esq;

Henry Mannix, of Richmond in the county of Cork, Esq; and

Richard Gorges Meredyth, of Catherine's Grove in the county of Dublin, Esq;

#### LLOYD'S LIST, — August 28.

THE Turnchapel, Helmsman, from Newfoundland to Halifax, is lost.

The Perseverance, Burne, from London to Scotland, is on shore in the Swin, and it is feared will be lost.

The Patient, Moore, from Cork to North Carolina, was spoke the 19th ult. under a jury foremast, in lat. 35. 52. long. 71. 20. otherwise all well.

The Nancy, Goodbrand, from Liverpool for Ostend, put into Milford the 18th instant, with the loss of her boom and other damage.

Captain Hall, of the Ancons, arrived at Dover the 19th instant, spoke the Ruby, Johnson, from Borrowstowness to Virginia, lat. 46. 11. long. 10. 58. W.

Captain Petterson, of the Ranger, from Jamaica, on the 23rd ult. spoke the Betty, —, from Kingston to Cork and Lancaster, off the Cocks Combs, all well; and the 16th spoke the Neptune, of Bristol, off Cape Florida, all well.

M A I L S.

Arrived—London, 1.

Due—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

#### FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Aug. 29. PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 23. The attorneys' clerks riotous behaviour, in pretending to punish the spies of the Police, has given rise to riots of a more serious nature. The populace, in some poor quarters of the town, became very troublesome, and seemed to hint as if they insisted on Parliament's being recalled. The Ministry's vigilance, however, and the Police's to the contrary, have partly removed these infant commotions. A suspicious place with guards, who behaved with as much coolness as ours in 1780: The Duke of Orleans has likewise very readily renounced, for the present, the hereditary right, as First Prince of the Blood, of having his garden privileged, and within the rules of his Court. All the Palais Royal is now liable to be visited by the officers of the Police, and no person will be any longer sacred in the above garden.

The flocks fall prodigiously every day, and numbers of people present themselves to the *Caisse d'Escomptes* with Bank notes. The *Caisse* does honour to the notes, and the alarm is really without the least foundation, as there are no engagements beyond the real existence of cash. There are some who are of opinion that Parliament will be recalled, and the stamp duty modified.

All clubs, assemblies, free-masons, or other meetings, are for the present suspended. It is rather uncommon to see the Swiss guards parading about the galleries of the Palais Royal. But don't they parade even in the streets of the city of London?

Last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a murder was committed in a private street near the King's Palace at Versailles, on a gentleman of the law lately come from Bourdeaux: And this day the body of a woman was found recently murdered in the wood between Versailles and St Cloud.

Palais Royal, Aug. 23. The Palais Royal is a private jurisdiction belonging to the Duke d'Orleans, not within the power of the justice of Paris. During the present troubles, the Prince has consented to suspend the privilege of that place; and not only the troops of his Majesty, but also the guards of Paris, are every evening doing duty there, with bayonets fixed. The French and Swiss Guards likewise patrol the streets of Paris every evening from sunset.

It is said the Parliament will return to Paris tomorrow, Friday 24th.

Berlin, Aug. 2. We are assured that the departure of the King for Silesia is fixed for the 14th of this month; his Majesty will review the troops near Neiss, between the 22d and 24th, and that near Breslaw, from the 28th to the 30th, and is expected to return about the 1st of September.

The military preparations still continue in this city. The Sieur Krokmer, Quarter-master of the regiment of Brown, is named Treasurer to the body of troops which are to assemble on the frontiers of Holland.

Wesel, Aug. 2. The military movements are very active here; labourers arrive from all parts, and work night and day at the magazines which are established in this city. They expect, this day, the arrival of 1070 horses for the use of the artillery, &c.

Cleves, Aug. 4. They labour incessantly in preparing every necessary for the reception of the expected army. A bridge of boats will be constructed near Zanten, over which the troops will pass the Rhine.

Frankfort, Aug. 7. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has permitted the Roman Catholics who reside at Hanau to celebrate divine service in a particular house, where a grand hall has been fitted up for that purpose.

Ferrara, July 16. This morning a very strong shock of an earthquake was felt here; the terror was general; many chimnies were thrown down, which is at present all the damage that has been done. This first shock was followed by a second less violent, which was felt in the afternoon.

Neuwied, Aug. 9. Last night, 600 men of the Electoral troops of Treves set off from Coblenz with four field-pieces. Their destination is not known.

They say the treaty of alliance so much desired between two German powers, was concluded the 28th of last month.

It is said that the Austrian troops destined for the Low Countries will stop on the frontiers of Bohemia, and there wait till further orders.

Naples, July 31. They have transported from Rome to this place the magnificent marble statue of the Elicon, which represents Hercules and some others, among whom is an Atlas, who appears fatigued with supporting the world on his shoulders; his attitude is more natural than what the modern artists in general give their statues of this ancient astronomer, and although the design of this piece is not the most exquisite, yet it is very valuable.

Hague, Aug. 21. The disputes between the Stadtholder and the States at Amersfort arose on the following account: This Prince proposed to besiege Utrecht, and some of the members, who have large possessions in that city, opposed it; in consequence of which the Prince has retired to Nimeguen.

Great divisions exist in the Assembly of the States of Holland; the Equestrian corps make every day fresh protests.

Two Prussian regiments are arrived at Cleves. The King's project is to establish, in that part of Gueldres which belongs to him, ten thousand men to support his mediation.

There is a riot in this place at present.

The latest advices from Paris are, that the Chamber of Accounts in that city, to which Monsieur went to see the King's edicts registered, relative to the stamp act and territorial subvention, as soon as the Prince retired, erased from their records what they had just done, and entered a supplication to the King, requesting him to convoke the General States, and recal the Parliament.

The Parliament of Bourdeaux have issued an arret, dated the 11th of August, strictly forbidding the opening or holding of a provincial assembly, which they have signified in form to the Duke d'Aven, who was appointed to be President. In consequence of which act of disobedience, the French King has ordered letters de *cachet* to be sent, exiling each of them to Lisbourn.

Madrid, July 24. Our accounts from Mexico, relative to the earthquake, say it happened on the 18th of April, taking a fourth-east direction from St Louis de Potosi to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco and Vaghiadolid. All the intermediate towns between have suffered greatly. Mexico, the capital, however, suffered least, no person having been killed. The Cathedral, Town-house, and Bishop's Palace are entirely ruined. The towers came away, they had not heard from Guatemala, which caused great uneasiness, as it was thought the earthquake proceeded from the volcano near that place not having room enough to emit the sulphur.

#### LONDON, — Aug. 29.

The Council, which met on Friday evening, did not break up till two o'clock on Saturday morning.

There is not the most accomplished gentleman, of the present day, who pays a greater regard to propriety and good manners, than his present Majesty, who neither at the levee, nor in the closet, ever sits down. The greatest indulgence the King ever uses upon these occasions, is the leaning on, or over a chair, to which he is sometimes accustomed, after standing, perhaps, three or four hours. In the Council, indeed, all persons sit, the King on his Chair of State, and all the other members on seats made on purpose for the occasion.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York attended the parade on Monday morning, and afterwards went to the Savoy Barracks, and from thence to the Tower, and inspected the apartments destined for the reception of the Guards which are garrisoned there.

The Duke went by water from Whitehall-stairs to the Savoy, and afterwards by the same conveyance to the Tower. He was attended by Lord Heathfield.

A shooting and hunting party are gone down for the season to the Duke of Bolton's hunting seat in Yorkshire, where the Duke and Dukes of Devonshire are arrived. Bolton House is a few miles from Allerton, the seat of the Duke of York; and his Royal Highness, on his visit into Yorkshire, is expected to make one of the party. The Prince of Wales has also been talked of as likely to make an excursion that way; but it will not be till towards the latter end of September.

Lord Heathfield, at the express desire of a great Personage, paid a private visit lately to Windsor, and remained there several hours, during which time his Lordship gave his Majesty a succinct and descriptive detail of every transaction during the siege of Gibraltar.

This morning General Fawcett set out from his house in Great George-street, for Germany; it is said to negotiate for troops from Brunswick and Hesse-Cassel, to join the Prussian army.

Monday last Mons. de Calonne, accompanied by several foreigners of distinction, visited Westminster Abbey; and after viewing the monuments, and other curiosities of that venerable pile, proceeded to the Tower, where they remained some hours, and on their return westward, they saw the inside of St Stephen's, Walbrook.

Yesterday being a settling day, two—and only two lame ducks waddled out of the Alley.

The French ruined the English in America by means of a French party.—The English are about to retaliate in France by an English spirit only—the spirit of liberty. It is impossible for the enlightened part of the French nation to view the political constitutions of France and England, without making comparisons in favour of the latter.

A letter from Dover says, that several French families have within a week landed there from France, and intend to settle in Canterbury; they gave a shocking account of the want of provisions in all parts of France; and that affairs there are in such an alarming situation, that they thought it most prudent to quit a country where their persons and property are not safe.

The same causes which incline the French to bring the disputes in Holland to an amicable conclusion, preclude all idea of their differing with England. This idea, indeed, we have all along treated with contempt—or at least have received it with absolute unbelief. The reasons are obvious—1. France is not able, in point of resources, to cope with a nation whose spirit of liberty will never allow it to be without resources—and 2. France has lately entered into a Commercial Treaty with us, which she thinks highly favourable for her interest—and this treaty will be inviolably preserved while the continuance to think so—after that she may have recovered the shock of the late war, and the derangement of her affairs, and if it seems convenient, ways and means will not be wanting to give another proof of her fidelity in keeping treaties.

Let any one consider the present situation of France, with respect to political government and finances—and then determine whether a war could possibly be an eligible resource?—a war, too, by which little could be got—but every thing risked.

Should France exert the strength she begins to feel, Liberty, which in this country has almost sunk to obscurity, will there erect her standard, and then France will be the first country in the world, and all mankind ambitious to make it their constant place of residence.

The reduction made by the King of France, in the expenses of hunting, is a most excellent, but, probably, an unavailing lesson to that paragon of sportsmen, the Spanish Monarch. From an accurate calculation of the expenses of his expedition to Toledo, where he staid three days, and killed six wild mountain-cats, they may be rated at exactly one thousand pounds a cat. Our British Nimrods will with the same facility, and their favourite pleasure. Carlos the Third, reveries the practice of slaying forth with the owl, seeks for game during the night-time. He hunts and shoots by torch-light.

The Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning brings nothing new.

Some men of war are under orders of equipment for the East Indies, and Sir C. Douglas is mentioned as the naval commander.

#### Military Character of Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.

THIS Officer possesses the peculiar satisfaction and enjoyment, of knowing that the rank and honours which have been bestowed upon him, were given as the recompence of his professional services, unalloyed by the interference of the great, the servile, or the intrigues of party. When public testimonies of approbation are founded on so firm a basis, the noble tenant of the mansion justly merits his country's support. Sir Charles Douglas had no ground to hope for success, but by his own exertion;—which brought him, by progressive stages, to the rank of a post captain in the Royal Navy.—This officer first distinguished himself when commanding his Majesty's ship the Isis, which happened to lay in the river St Lawrence, at the time the Americans laid siege to Quebec; and knowing that his Naval exertions would be of no use to the besieged, he formed the resolution of going on shore with his ship's company. Here he took upon him the rank of Colonel in the army, and, by his gallantry and zeal, rendered such important services to his country, that his Majesty was pleased to create him a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain. Another naval captain, (the late Sir John Hamilton) was, at the same time, honoured with that rank for a similar conduct on the same occasion. I shall now come to that more brilliant epoch of Sir Charles's life, when he acted as first captain to Lord Rodney on board the Formidable. His conduct on the glorious 12th of April stamped his character with endless fame; and in case of a future war, the services of this able officer would be found infinitely useful in a fleet. He particularly excels in the art of gunnery, which constitutes his chief delight, and may be truly styled his *hobby horse*.

In the first settlement of the loyalists in Nova Scotia, Sir Charles Douglas was sent to Halifax as Commodore and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships employed on that station, and the seas adjacent; and in that new character he gave the most general satisfaction to all parties;—however, finding his situation likely to be degrading, and unpleasant, on account of the economic system of Lord Howe and the board of Admiralty, he wrote home, desiring to be superseded;—in consequence of which, Commodore Sawyer was sent to relieve him.

All our country correspondents agree in favourable accounts of the harvest. The rains have kept the corn free, far beyond what is common, from blight and weed. The grain and the straw are both in the best order. As a turnip year, and a year for peas, there has been no abundance so great for these twenty years. The after-pasture is every where so plentiful, that it must be fraud and the imposition of trade alone, if cattle of all kinds are not much reduced in price.

Hops, though not very abundant, are in tolerable order as far as they go—those in Worcestershire are the best. Second in good condition, are the grounds about Kent. And after these, the plantations in Essex; and about Farnham. The orchards in Devonshire and Herefordshire have fared indifferently. In some places it seems a great apple year; in others the crops are scanty. The Somersetshire border is particularly well.—A farmer of the name of Young will have an astonishing quantity of cyder.

All the present old battered silver coinage is intended to be called in and received at the Bank according to its weight, as soon as the full coinage of shillings and sixpences, now going on at the Mint in the Tower, is completed, which is expected in about three months. The new coin already delivered into the Bank, is then to come into free circulation, for the purpose of ready change; and the other as occasion requires.

Mr Copley, on Friday last, set out for Hanover, to take the portraits of four principal Hanoverian officers, who assisted at the siege of Gibraltar. Lord Heathfield having pointed them out as officers of merit, his Majesty intimated a wish that they

might be complimented by having their portraits introduced in a picture, to be painted for the city.—This was instantly conformed to, and a sum of 50 l. assigned for the travelling expenses of each officer. But as there were some doubts, whether they could, with convenience, be absent from their regiments, the 200 l. was given, in the gross, to Mr Copley, to defray the expenses of his journey for the purpose of painting them.

A butcher of the name of John Putz died at Cologne, the 28th of July, in the 109th year of his age. He had been married three times, and left by the third wife a youth of 20 years of age.

The death of Dr Peckwell having been attributed to an infection caught at the Westminster Hospital, it is but fair to state, from the authority of the House Surgeon, that the Doctor met with no injury at the Westminster Hospital.—True it is, curiosity, and a desire of information, induced him to be present at the opening of a body in that house, but the chest was not opened, nor were the lungs seen or handled. Dr Peckwell did not hold the parts together while the surgeon sewed up the body, nor did the surgeon run the needle into his hand or finger, for the Doctor was but a mere spectator, and went away long before the body was sewed up, or any needles were brought into the room for that purpose.

Now the fact is, that Dr Peckwell, the very day after he had been present at the examination of this body at the Hospital, did himself open the body of a young lady, at a private house, dead of a consumption, whose lungs were in a very diseased state, and the chest full of matter; and in sewing up this body, did actually give himself the wound, that proved so fatal, and deprived the world of so inquisitive, learned, and very valuable member of the profession.

#### Dr Peckwell.

Sunday, at Tottenham Court Chapel, by the Rev. Mr Groves, who chose the following text from the fourth chapter of the first book of St Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians, the 13th and 14th verses:—"But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died, and arose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus, will be with him."—The avenues to the different parts of the Chapel were crowded by eight o'clock in the morning, and at ten the Chapel was so full that several hundreds went away who could not get in. The discourse, which was suited to the mournful occasion, was delivered in a pathetic style by Mr Groves, and from the effect it had on the congregation, seemed to meet with the universal approbation of all those present.—Dr Peckwell was a gentleman of profound learning, and universally esteemed by all ranks of people. He was an advocate for the Humane Society, Society for the relief of prisoners for small debts, and last, though not least, The Sick Man's Friend; a Society which he was the founder of, and which has done much good. At the time the Litany was performing, when the reader came to the sentence—"From sudden death good Lord deliver us," there was a general shedding of tears in all parts of the chapel, for the loss of their much beloved Divine.—Mr Groves preached another sermon on the occasion at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, in the evening; and other sermons were preached relative to the same subject, at the Surrey Chapel, Spa fields Chapel, and in some of the lesser churches, the event was adverted to.—In truth, Dr Peckwell was a man of eminent piety; nature had been bountiful to him in personal endowments; and his fortune was large, which gave him many opportunities to exercise his benevolence.

Anecdote.—Some of the liberal inhabitants of Birmingham lately thought proper to complain, with what justice it must be evident to all, that the P—, by his residence, had actually ruined the place. Some echoes of this absurdity have reached the ear of the Prince, he replied with great good humour, "If I have ruined them, then the world is over: It would be cruel in me to carry the ruin elsewhere, and they may therefore rest assured, that I shall not think of changing my residence."

Ben Mot.—A person of genteel figure, who had contracted a considerable debt for board, lodging, &c. at a coffeehouse in town, being often asked concerning a settlement, as frequently replied with indifference, "Oh, George will settle it, George will settle it." This was understood of a young gentleman that used the house, who was very fond of this person's company. However, in a few weeks time the hero insisted into a marching regiment that had quarters in the neighbourhood; upon which the landlady waited upon him, and after upbraiding him for leaving the house in a clandestine manner, begged to know what he meant by telling her that George would settle it; for, says she, the young gentleman denies any intention he ever had to pay your debts. What young gentleman? replied the other. I meant that King George would settle my career; and this is effectually done now I am enlisted in his service.

Anecdote of the celebrated French Author, Marmontel.—When Marmontel was a school-boy, his master having chastised him for some youthful offence, he wrote so severe a lampoon upon him that he was under the necessity of running away. Being afraid of returning to his parents, he entered himself as a private soldier in a regiment commanded by the present Prince of Condé; and in the year that he obtained a halberd, this celebrated poet wrote his charming History of Belsharius. Many applications have been made for his discharge, which the Prince has always withheld; declaring it to be the most flattering honour he can possibly receive, to have such a man as Marmontel a serjeant in his regiment. Once a year, at the general review, this distinguished character appears in his proper station, and multitudes innumerable crowd to see him. After the review is over, Marmontel has always the honour to dine with his illustrious Colonel, and the principal officers of the army, by whom he is esteemed a most welcome guest.



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We hear from Cornwall, that that country will, in all probability, be soon in a more flourishing state than it has been for many years past. Smuggling, the ban of the country, is in a great measure crushed. The pilchard fishery is very prosperous, and is likely to turn out more beneficially to the adventurers than usual, as the stores in Italy are quite exhausted, and it is expected the fish will sell for 3s. per hog head. The copper business also begins to wear a more favourable aspect, and the tin mines are in general very productive.

Thursday, sugars fell 2 s. 6 d. per hundred in the market, but there were very few buyers.

The late coined guineas, and half guineas are to come into general circulation at Christmas next:—by which time also the silver coinage, which has been so long going on in the Mint, at the Tower, will also be issued; and the old silver is expected then to be called in.

The Earl of Oxford, Captain White; the Mid-dlesex, Captain Rogers; and the Pembroke, Cap-tain Thomas, homeward-bound East Indians, which were left at St Helena, on the 30th of June, were appointed to sail for Europe the 4th of July, so that they are hourly expected to arrive.

The Minerva, Mather; General Eliott, Ander-son; Nancy, Kelly; Anne, Story; Two Friends, Thompson; Elizabeth, Redfath; London, Morris; Friendship, Stark; and Greenland, Armstrong, clean; Edwards, Ward; Free Briton, Anderson; Mary, Bell; Unicorn, Brown; and General Con-way, Brown, with one fish each; and Union, Bai-ley, with two fish, from Greenland, are all arrived in the River.

Mr Nevill, the late resident at Bantale, who, with his family, fell a victim to the resentment of the Sultan of Morocco, was himself the fatal cause, by an ill-judged opposition in every instance, to the wishes of the British Government, and a disposition was ill calculated to brook even the shadow of re-sistance to his mandates.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, Jan. 1.

"As the new year has commenced, we shall now be in daily expectation of Lord Cornwallis making some regulations in the military. What he has hitherto done, seems to have been dictated by rea-son and justice, and executed with judgment.

"He seems a father to the distressed, and re-wards people of merit of every colour or denomina-tion. If a war keeps off two or three years longer, the Company's affairs, under such an upright and prudent man, must begin to rear their heads again, and flourish throughout all India.

"No unnecessary appointments are now given away, no flammish contracts made to enrich indi-viduals at the expense of the Company, who seem at last to have found a father."

Extract of a letter from Belleisle, Aug. 16.

"This morning past by this island on their re-turn to Brest, the Superbe, of 74 guns, and five o-thers, being the part of Monf. Niculd's Squadron, who has been on a cruise, in which he has visited the ports of Spain and Portugal, and are going back to be laid up for such future service as the Admi-ralty Minister may think proper to employ them in. This island is at present very flourishing, and several vineyards are planted in it since it was in the pos-session of the English, which now begin to turn to good account."

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 16.

"The Parliament of Bourdeaux refuses to regis-ter the Edit of the Provincial Assemblies. They want to know and examine in a preliminary manner the form of the administration which is to be esta-blished.

"We are assured by letters from Bourdeaux of the 10th inst. that the fermentation is much stronger there, and requires more caution than at Paris, where they do not refuse, as at Guienne, to pay any new subsidy. This is patriotism. Every one desires to enjoy the advantages of a happy peace, but none will contribute to the exigencies of the State."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 17.

"M. Dupert having opened his charge against M. de Calonne, the following resolution was taken in consequence: The Court, having deliberated upon it, gives cognizance of the charge to the At-torney General against M. de Calonne, relative to de-ceptions in the finances; in exchanges or purcha-ses burthenome to the State; by the extent of loans beyond the sums allowed by the edicts duly regis-tered; by artifices in the disposing of money; by the funds of the Royal Treasury being clandestinely ap-plied to a system of stock-jobbing prejudicial to the State; by abuse of authority, and other delinquen-cies of every kind in the administration of the finan-ces, their circumstances, and dependencies. Leave was given to bring forward the charges."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 22.

"The absence of the Parliament giving a kind of vacation to the young students of the law, they assemble every day in great numbers about the Courts of Justice, and as many of them are or have been under the Commissioners, the spies by profes-sion are pretty well known to them; and if any of them are discovered in the purlieus of the Palais, they are immediately pointed out to the populace, and seldom fail of being ill treated: It is said, that more than a dozen have been already killed.

"It was expected yesterday, that some of the Ministers would have carried his Majesty's edicts to be registered in the Court du Chatelet, and ma-ny persons were assembled all the morning round the Court in that expectation. But either the design was changed, or the Ministers found means of ac-ting privately; for at one o'clock no body of the Court had appeared. Small parties of the French, Swiss, and Town Guards are every day posted in the neighbourhood of the Palais, to be ready in case of any emergency. The police has hitherto been remarkably quiet, lest any imprudent act of violence should still irritate the minds of the people, already too much enflamed."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, Aug. 26.

"If you have heard reports of a certain great Lady, they are to every degree erroneous. The

Parliament will be recalled, and matters made up; Monfieu, the King's brother, takes upon him this business. Our public actions are falling consid-erably since the late accounts from Holland and Ger-many. The Marquis de Verac sent his own Sec-etary with the last advices from the Hague, which marks their importance; but nothing trans-pires."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Aug. 20.

"We have just now an authentic account, that since the late council of the Stadtholder and his cab-inet at Nimeguen, the whole of the Stadtholderian army has changed its former position, and advanced nearer the grand body of the force under command of the patriotic party. A number of Prussians, to the amount, as we learn by the best advices, of six-teen thousand, arrived at Cleves between the 13th and 16th instant, of which four regiments, consisting of upwards of 5000 men, are entered into the dis-tricts of the United Provinces. In particular, the regiment de Brunsch is said to be come to Nime-guen, where they occupy the quarters which the Stadtholder's body-guard, who are advanced to-wards Utrecht, had before. The admiralty of this place, at the instance of the States of Holland, have sent up the Maese the following ships of war: La Brille, 28 guns; La Guidot, 24 guns; La Sybel-la, 20 guns; La Romane cutter of 14, and La Podrenne galley of 8 guns, to stop the passage of all vessels down the Rhine. Capt. Van Kleimert, who commands, has the States particular orders upon this occasion. Affairs seem to be coming every day nearer to a crisis, and we fear it will be a bloody one. Waggon and horses, of each a great num-ber, are now engaging here for the service of the States of Holland, which are ordered to be ready to march on the 20th instant."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 29.

Bank Stock, 1504 1/2	100	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 93 1/2		India Bonds, 79 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 110 1/2		Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. red. 73 1/2 a 1/2		South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 72 1/2 a 1/2		Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —		New ditto, —
Long Ann. 4 1/2 a 2 1/2		3 per cent. 1751, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 1/2 a 1/2		New Navy and Victualling
15-16ths, —		Bills, —
India Stock, —		Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15 s.
		6 d.
		Prizes, —
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WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 28. N.

EDINBURGH.

They are but shallow politicians who imagine the French will not take any part in the quarrel between the Stadtholder and the patriots. This, on the contrary, is the very best reason in the world why the King of France should enter into a foreign war, because it would have the immediate effect of quieting all disturbances at home. Besides, it is well known, that the great fault the Parliament of Paris found with the new taxations was, that of their being imposed for a peace establishment. A war would silence all murmurings on that head, and afford an excellent pretext for levying the duties; and, when once a tax is fairly established, every one knows how difficult, if not impossible, it is to have it taken off again.

Peter Withart underwent a long examination be-fore the Magistrates on Thursday, as mentioned in our last, and was afterwards committed to the Tol-booth. It would be highly improper, at present, to enter into particulars. Suffice it to say, in general, that he denies having any concern whatever in de-ceiving his wife of life.

On Wednesday last, the gentlemen employed to distribute the collection made for prisoners confined for small debts, liberated six debtors, and in conse-quence gave relief to four wives and sixteen child-ren. We have the pleasure to add, that the goaler, turnkeys, and the servants of the prison, humanely refused taking any fees upon this occasion.

Mr Palmer, to whom this country is much obli-ged for establishing regular and quick arrivals of the posts, has been at Paris for some time, fixing a six days post, and is from thence to go to Brussels, to regulate the posts of the Netherlands and their de-pendencies, and his beneficial arrangements will probably soon be extended all over the continent.

They write from Kilmarnock, that Miss Scot of Scottarvet has established there a free school for twenty girls, to be taught several branches of edu-cation.

The barley last year in Scotland, having turned out remarkably bad, so that the brewers and distil-lers give the preference to English barley, and re-fuse to buy the Scots; several gentlemen here, have adopted the method of feeding their horses with barley in place of oats, and they find it answers re-markably well.

There never was so great a demand for sheep and black cattle, particularly for sheep, from England, and the prices have been much higher than ever was known, to the great benefit of the sheep farmers and the dealers in black cattle.

Mr Knox, in his late tour through the High-lands of Scotland, mentions the following circum-stances, which do very great honour to Mr McKen-zie of Seaforth, and to Mr McKenzie of Apple-croft. We infer them as an example for other gentlemen to imitate:

"Mr Jeffries, who manages Seaforth's estate, had received some proposals from south country sheep farmers, offering to take all the lands in a certain district upon lease, at double the present rent. Mr Jeffries communicated these flattering proposals to Seaforth who returned for answer, that "he nei-ther would let his lands for sheep-pasture, nor turn out his people upon any consideration, or for any rent that could be offered."—The other circum-stance relates to Mr McKenzie of Applecrofts, that gentleman perceiving the bad policy of servitude in the Highlands, has totally relinquished all the feudal claims upon the labour of his tenants, whom he pays with the strictest regard to justice, at the rate of seven or eight pence for every day employed upon his works."

On Wednesday afternoon some cattle, rendered furious, it is supposed, by over-driving, tossed a man at the north end of the bridge, by which he was so much hurt, that he was obliged to be carried to the Infirmary. A child, on the Broughton road, was also considerably hurt by the same animal.—All cattle should be driven very early in the morning, to prevent accidents of such a fatal tendency.

A correspondent observes, that the end of joists of floors are the first that rot and give way, by being destroyed by worms, &c. What he thinks would prevent their decay—would be to cover them with Lord Dundonald's mineral or coal tar, which is an effectual antidote against worms. If this ingenious invention was used for paying the timber of roofs in general, utensils of husbandry, gates, &c. our cor-respondent thinks it would be of great advantage in their preservation, and the expense very trifling when compared with the benefit that is likely to arise from it.

In formerly taking notice of the different im-provements that have lately been introduced into Scotland, we omitted to mention that of the mineral tar, discovered by the ingenious nobleman above mentioned, to whom this country is much indebted for this, as well as for other very valuable and im-portant discoveries.

Extract of a letter from Kells, Aug. 31.

"The harvest is become pretty general in this neighbourhood, and some farmers, we hear, will now have constant shearing.

"On the 12th of April last, a white pea was planted in Collector Stuart's garden, in this town, which, from a single stem, has produced 310 full grown peas.

"At Whittingham Fair, on Friday last, there was a considerable shew of black cattle, which sold at good prices; and at Dunfer Fair, on Tuesday, there was a very great shew, and a very brisk mar-ket.

"On Tuesday evening, Robert Aymers, Smith at Stutchill, on his way home from Dunfer Fair, fell from his horse near Todrig, and was found next morning dead at the road side."

Extract of a letter from Eyemouth, August 31.

"Three Brothers, Captain Anderson, from Easter Rice, came off this harbour on Friday even-ing last, and got a pilot on board, but could not get in that tide. Next morning we had the most severe storm we remember at this season, and we have not heard of the vessel since. We have accounts that she did not put into Holy Island."

Extract of a letter from Dundee, Aug. 29.

"On Sunday, during a heavy gale from the northward, a boat from Northumberland, for the herring fishing, was lost off Eyemouth, and all hands perished.—Herrings are not yet plenty, and very little grain cut down."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Aug. 30.

"Yesterday morning, a horse coming down the Windmill brae, drawing a cart of peats, took fright, and ran furiously into the Green. At the end of the Back-wynd a woman was standing with an in-fant in her arms, and a child of about three years of age at her foot; the cart went over them, and killed the child on the spot, the wheel going over its head. The woman was carried to the Infirmary, speechless, in which condition she still remains. The infant luckily received little or no hurt."

Extract of a letter from Perth, Aug. 28.

"Yesterday morning, a sailor, who was assisting at the rigging out of the large brig lately launched here, fell down from the mast about which he was employed, and was bruised in so shocking a manner, that he died within two hours.

"We hear from Newburgh, that a sailor, in stepping between two ships lying in the harbour there, fell into the water, and was drowned.

"Notwithstanding the very heavy rains which have fallen here of late, the crop in general promises very well. There is a prospect of wheat and barley harvest being general in a week or ten days."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Donegal, (Ireland).

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that shoals of summer herrings have already appeared in Lough Swilly and Lough Bay. The exertions of the Hon. Mr Cunningham, at his new establishment of Rutland, (lying in the Roffes within the island of Arran in this county) has diffused such a general spirit along the whole coast, that the inhabitants are every where prepared to meet them with boats and nets; and we have no doubt but this country will soon wear a new face. Should the Dutch and Flemings, at this time that their country threatens to become the seat of civil war, take advantage of the offers that have been made to them by Mr Cun-ningham, the west of Ireland will no doubt, from its local advantages, become an immediate seat of trade to America and the West Indies; and it is evident, that no part of the three kingdoms is so advantageously situated for the Greenland and New-foundland fisheries, and the trade to the Mediterra-nean; and the industry of the Dutch, if settled here, would soon render it a general depot for the exchange of the commodities of the North and South, and the East and West.

"The port of Rutland, when sufficiently known, must necessarily be much frequented by ships for the conveyance of repairs; and I am informed, that near twenty vessels have put in there for that pur-pose in a short space of time, there being a very capital master builder and dock yard established there, with an anchor-smith, and every store neces-sary for repair.

"From three to four hundred vessels have lain perfectly secure during the winter fishery, for two or three years past; and timber vessels, of 700 tons, enter the port with ease, and there are six fathoms water to lie in.

"The land in the mean time has been attended to, as well as maritime objects. Mr Cunningham has completed his roads of communication through the country; salt works and storehouses of various kinds, are erected; and there can be no doubt that Rutland and its neighbourhood will soon become a seat of wealth and consequence."

A Correspondent gives us the following statement of the Inhabitants of Ireland at this day:

In the army, including invalids,	12,000
In the service of the revenue,	4,000
In useful labour employed,	600,000
Children,	400,000
Employed in manufactures,	520,000
Mariners, fishermen, and boatmen,	46,000
Handicrafts and tradesmen,	380,000
Merchants,	2,500
Shopkeepers, dealers, and pedlars,	260,000
Resident nobility and gentry,	10,000
Clergy of all denominations,	11,500
Men of the law, physicians, and surgeons,	5,200
Unemployed poor, idlers, and vagabonds,	550,000

Total population, 3,001,200

The army he states, including invalids, only 12,000; though they should always, by compact, have that number of effective men in the kingdom, yet as the regiments are not always full, he brings in the invalids, he says, to make up the difference.

Those stated as employed in useful labour take in all who work in agriculture, as well as the farmers who employ them.

As to the last denomination, namely unemployed poor, idlers, and vagabonds, which takes in all the beggars and prostitutes in the nation, he thinks the number is at least 200,000 more than he has set down; but he confined himself to this number in compliance to the general opinion, that the popula-tion of Ireland does not exceed three millions, whereas he thinks there are at this hour very near three millions and a half of souls in the kingdom.

LUCIUS, on many accounts, is altogether inadmissible.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

Therm.	Bar.
Thursday, Aug. 30. 8 o'clock, P. M. 62	29.80
Friday, — 31. 8 — A. M. 61	29.90
— 8 — P. M. 64	30.16
Saturday, Sept. 1. 8 — A. M. 64	30.16

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Aug. 30. Mally, Lighton, Bryce, from Bon-nets, with salt. Christian, Hillop, from Aberdeen, in ballast. Fortune, Charteris, from Limekiln, with coal. Three Sisters, Armstrong, from Annan, with wood. 31. Peggy, M Culloch, from St David's, with coals. Sept. 1. Betsey and Bruce, Simpson, from Bon-nets, goods. Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, with ditto. Betsey, Millar, from London, — ditto.

Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee, with goods. Mally Lighton, Bryce, for Montrose, with ditto. Betsey, Robertson, for Berwick, with ditto. Six Brothers, Ferguson, for Memel, in ballast.

LEATHER TRADE.

AS A MARKET is now opened in this City for the SALE of all sorts of LEATHER, DUNBAR PRINGLE offers his best services as a Factor or Agent for buying or selling all sorts of Leather on commission.—Those who are pleased to favour him with their employ, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their in-terest.

He continues to manufacture and sell, at his Shop, Nerber Bow, Shamoy, White, and Tanned Leather, and Soft Oil for Carriers &c.

Letters or orders addressed as above, viz. To Dunbar Pringle, Edinburgh, will be duly attended to.

This day was published,

Price 1 s. or 1 s. 3 d. by post.

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR AUGUST.

(With a View of Lochmaben Castle.)

CONTAINING Essays and Abridgements from new books, English and foreign; particularly from the French and German periodical publications.—With a variety of Original Articles in prose and verse.

Printed for J. SIMMOND, and sold by J. Murray, London; Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and W. Boyd, Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 6th of Sep-tember current, at Blackford, one mile south from Edin-burgh,

THE whole Crop of Blackford Farm, consisting of Barley, Wheat, Oats, and Peas. Credit will be given on good security till the 1st of March next, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed for ready money. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

GODBOLD'S BALSAM.

The following Letter of recent date, as coming from a Gentle-man of the Faculty, deserves particular attention.

"IT is with singular pleasure I inform you, that I have had an opportunity of making trial of your most re-pable Medicine, the VEGETABLE BALSAM, in a case of the Pithis Pulmonalis. A gentleman from Ilington came down to my house about two months ago, to all appearance in the last stage of Pithis, and who had been given over by Dr Pitcairne and a Mr Thirby of the above place, who both gave as their opinion that it was impossible he could recover, and indeed it was my opinion he could not survive many days; for when he was brought out of the carriage and seated in the parlour, nature seemed so much exhausted, that death even stared in his face; his breathing extremely difficult, and his cough violent and incessant, and in the twenty-four hours expectorated a pint or more of viscid matter.—He had not had any intermission, and his nights very restless.—He had not had a stool for three or four days. I therefore began next morn-ing with giving him a dose of the Elixctary, which operated four times, and he did not seem to be any more fatigued with the operation. I therefore began at bed-time with the Ve-getable Balsam, in the manner you direct;—in the space of ten days I saw a material change for the better, and in three weeks every symptom left him; and he had taken the quart of Vegetable Balsam in the above space of time. I therefore gave him the Cortex, which he took regularly for a month, and is now returned home in good health. I have at this time two Hectic Patients with very bad coughs, upon whom I would be happy to try still farther the efficacy of the Medi-cine, if you will supply me with it, so as I may be able to bring it into general practice.—If so, will beg the favour of you to send me two or three quarts of the Vegetable Balsam immediately, by coach, with your opinion, whether I may make it up into mixtures, or draughts, or must give it in its genuine state. Your early compliance with the above, will very much oblige,

Sir, your humble Servant,

T. bridge, April 24. 1827. THO. HANKINS."

\* The Public will please to observe, That the Medicine must be given in its genuine state.

Sold by appointment of the Patentee by W. Raeburn, perfumer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Ed-inburgh, in pint bottles at 7s. and quart-bottles at 12s. 6d. each, duty included, and no where else in Scotland.



BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE  
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Customhouses of the Ports, and upon the respective days aftermentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

**LEITH, Tuesday 4th September 1787.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—128½ gallons Geneva, 103½ gallons Brandy, 34 gallons Rum, and 133 gallons Anise Waters, all below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof; 218 gallons Brandy, and 26 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**BRITISH SPIRITS.**—8 Gallons raw or unrectified Aquavite. OTHER ARTICLES—233 lbs. fine Black Tea, 86 lbs. coarse ditto, 7 cwt. and 12 lbs. Raisins, 45 yards Mullin, and a fewed Shawl.

**DUNBAR, Wednesday 5th September.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—89 gallons Geneva, 54 gallons Brandy, all below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—123½ gallons Brandy, 45½ gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—78 lbs. fine Black Tea, 48 pieces Nankeen, and a parcel China.

**ANSTRUTHER, Thursday 6th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—120 gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof; 442 gallons Rum, 216 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—11 cwt. 1 qt. Iron.

**MONTROSE, Friday 7th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—22½ gallons Geneva, 17½ gallons Cinnamon Waters and Brandy, all below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—114 gallons Rum, 49 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**BRITISH SPIRITS.**—3 gallons raw or unrectified Aquavite.

**ABERDEEN, Saturday 8th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—93½ gallons Geneva, 84 gallons Cinnamon Waters, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—86 gallons Rum, 36 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—33 logs Fir Timber, 45 bars Iron, 4½ gallons Red, and 20 gallons White Spanish Wine, and 7 gallons Red French Wine.

**INVERNESS, Monday 10th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—9 gallons Geneva, 75 gallons Cinnamon Waters, all below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof; 344 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—414 pds. red French Wine, 56 lbs. Coffee Berries, with the Hull of the Sloop Mally, subject to be broke up, and the Float Boat, Tackle and Apparel of said vessel.

**PORT-GLASGOW, Tuesday 11th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—82½ gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—1740 gallons Brandy, 733½ gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—9 gallons red Portugal, 9 gallons white Spanish Wine, 146 lbs. Damaged Tea, a parcel Smith's Utensils, with the Hulls of the open boat Heart of Oak, and the Sloop Adventure, subject to be broke up, and the materials of said vessels to be sold entire.

**AYR, Wednesday 12th.**—475 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—243 lbs. fine Black Tea, 334 packs Playing Cards, and 80 packs Damaged Ditto.

**STRANRAER, Thursday 13th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—21 gallons Geneva, 235½ gallons Brandy, 364 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—165 panes Green Glass for windows, 158 lbs. Hard Soap, 50 dozen small Drinking Glasses, &c. with the Hull of the vessel Ranter, subject to be broke up, and the materials of said vessel to be sold entire.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Friday 14th.**—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—331 gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—328½ gallons Brandy, 108½ gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—The Hull of the Smack Betty, subject to be broke up, Furniture and Materials of said vessel to be sold entire.

**WIGTOWN, Saturday 15th.**—Several Parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—147½ gallons Geneva, 332 gallons Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof; 799 gallons Rum, and 16 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—2 crates WINDOW GLASS, with the Hulls of the sloop Mally, and the cutter Peggy, subject to be broke up, with the boat, sails, rigging, and furniture of said vessels, and a long boat to be sold entire.

**CAMPBELLTOWN, Monday 17th.**—Several Parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—109 gallons Brandy, 31 gallons Rum, and 31 gallons Geneva, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—The Hull of a decked vessel Luger, subject to be broke up, with Float Boat, Tackle, and Apparel of said vessel, to be sold entire.

**OBAN, Tuesday 18th.**—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz. 733 gallons Brandy, 134 gallons Rum, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 944 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—24 gallons damaged white Spanish Wine, 24 lbs. Congo, and 48 lbs. coarse Bohea Tea.

**PERTH, Wednesday 19th.**—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz. 133 gallons Geneva, 8½ gallons Compound Spirits, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES.**—Consisting of Raisins, Figs, Opium, Borage, Spanish White Wine, French Wine, China Cups and Saucers, &c.

**BORROWSTOWNNESS, Thursday 20th.**—Sundry Articles, consisting of 210 yards Black Crapes, 12 Orlith Black Napkins, 12 Damask Table Cloths, and 11 Damask Table Napkins.

**ROTHSAY, Friday 21st.**—Sundry Articles, consisting of 16 quarters 7 bushels Barley, 33 Norway Deals, &c.

**KIRKWALL, Saturday 22nd.**—Sundry Articles, consisting of 11 bushels Scots salt, and a parcel of timber, with the Hull of the sloop called the Willing Mind, subject to be broke up: Float boat, tackle, and apparel of said vessel to be sold entire.

**STORNAWAY, Monday 24th.**—Sundry Articles, consisting of 13 gallons Geneva, much damaged, and 471 gallons Portugal Red Wine.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 25th George III. cap. 75. sect. 31. it is, amongst other things, enacted, That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell, or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof; nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits, or British spirits mixed together, (except Sherry, Cherry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and lost, together with the packages containing the same.

Purchasers are also to take notice, that 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 29th August 1787.  
By ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE  
The Commissioners of Excise.

ON Friday the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse of Leith,

The TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, and the Materials of the HULL, (after being broke up) of a LUGGER, of the burthen of 138 tons; with Four BOATS and their Materials, lately condemned, as forfeited in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Also for Exportation, of Consumption as Stores, on board of ships upon foreign voyages, clear of all duties, Several Thousand Gallons of FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, GENÈVA, and BRITISH SPIRITS; seized and condemned between the 10th of October 1784 and the 5th of July 1786, to be shipped under the like security for the due exportation or consumption thereof, as aforesaid, as is required in the case of spirits lawfully exported, or shipped for consumption on shipboard, and to be subject to seizure and recondemnation in case of being reloaded.

The Spirits may be viewed and tasted, in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, and part in the Excise Office in Edinburgh, where the conditions of sale are also to be seen, two days before the sale.

The Vessel and Boats to be seen by applying to Mr James Gray, Storemaster of Leith.

N. B.—25 l. per cent will be required as a deposit.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Annual Meeting is fixed for Monday the 15th October, at Kelso, to continue a fortnight.

To be run for over Caverthorpe Course, upon Friday the 26th October, a PURSE OF FIFTY GUINEAS given by the Hunt; the best of three four-mile heats; to carry 12 stone.—They must be actual Hunters, and hunted last season with an established pack of hounds, and certified as such by the master of the hounds they were hunted with, and also the property of members belonging to the Hunt three months before they start. No horse to be entitled to start for this purse that ever won it before. The Prefes, Treasurer, and Council, to be Judges. Certificates to be produced, and the horses entered upon Thursday the 25th October, between ten and twelve o'clock.

Members in arrears are requested to pay their subscriptions before the October meeting.

LORD ELIANK, Prefes,  
SIR JAMES BAIRD, Treasurer,  
SIR W. MAXWELL,  
AND W. HOUSTOUN, Esq; Jordanhill, } Council.  
JO. McDONALD, Esq; Clanranald,  
WILLIAM HAGGART, Secretary.

KELSO RACES, 1787.

TO be run for over Caverthorpe, upon TUESDAY the 23d October 1787, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual Hunters of last season, to carry 12 stones, the best of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses; and such horses as shall start for the above purse, shall be certified at the time of entrance, to have been hunted with an established pack of hounds, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds as they were hunted with.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses.

Four year olds to carry 7 st. 12 lb. | Six year olds 9 st. 4 lb.  
Five year olds 8 st. 10 lb. | Aged 9 st. 8 lb.

The winner of a King's Hundred this year to carry 5 lb. extra, a winner of Fifty this year to carry 3 lb. extra, and the winner of Two Fifties to carry 5 lb. The best of three four-mile heats. To pay two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

On THURSDAY the 25th October, a MAIDEN PLATE for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats, to carry the following weights:

Four year olds 7 stone 12 lb. | Six year olds 9 stone 4 lb.  
Five year olds 8 stone 10 lb. | Aged 9 stone 8 lb.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses. The horses to be entered upon Monday the 22d October, at the Croft Keys, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon. No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any person, unless he pays Half-a-Guinea towards the plates. Three actual Hunters to enter for Tuesday's plate, and three reputed running horses to enter for Wednesday's plate, or no race without the consent of the Stewards. No winning horses can start for a second plate that week, without the consent of the Stewards. All plates to be run for by the King's plate articles. Ordinaries and Affiliates at the Croft Keys as usual. Disputes, if any arise, to be judged of by the Stewards, and their determination to be final.

GEO. BAILLIE, Esq; Jun of Jerviswood, } Stewards.  
CHAS. GAY, Esq;  
GEO. DOUGLAS, Esq; of Cavers,

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN DINGWALL, Merchant in Dingwall.

THE Court of Session having, upon the 9th of August last, sequestrated the whole estate belonging to the said John Dingwall, and having appointed his Creditors to meet in the house of James Ross, vintner in Dingwall, upon the 23d day of August last, in order to name an interim factor; a meeting was accordingly held upon that day, but one creditor being only present, and he having adjourned the meeting to the 13th day of September current, the Lord Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did, upon application in name of that creditor, pronounce an act and warrant on the 30th day of August last, authorising the creditors of the said John Dingwall, to meet within the house of the said James Ross, upon the said 13th day of September current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor, in terms of the statute, and former order of court.

Of which meeting all concerned are desired to take notice.

Notice to Creditors.

ALEXANDER ALLAN Merchant in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of William Hunter, late of Clerkington, merchant in Edinburgh, hereby gives notice, that having lately made effectual some funds belonging to the bankrupt, he proposes immediately to divide the same among the creditors; and therefore requests, that such of the creditors as have not already given in their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, will lodge the same in the hands of him, the trustee, or of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, between and 12th October next.—Such persons as fail will receive no share of the fund now to be divided.

INN TO BE LET.

To be LET for five years after Whit Sunday next, THAT elegant, well known, and frequented INN, with the gardens, grass parks, &c. in the village of Mid-Caldor, on the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, lately possessed by the deceased Thomas Nicolson. The Inn itself consists of one large dining-room, two parlours, four bed-rooms with closets, and four bed-rooms in the attic story, two kitchens and good cellars.—Also another commodious DWELLING-HOUSE on the premises, with stables in proportion, stalls for twenty horses, and other offices, with coach-house, servant's hall, and barn.

Any person inclining to enter into a lease of the premises will apply to William Young writer, at his house, Dunbar's Close, Edinburgh, betwixt and the first day of October next.

Roup of Growing Oats.

AT BELLEVILLE, adjoining to St Ann's Yard, to be roup on Tuesday the 4th of September, above Seventeen Acres of excellent OATS.

The roup to begin exactly at twelve o'clock noon.

Growing Corns and Hay to be Sold.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 3d day of September 1787.

THE whole CORNS, consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Pease, presently growing upon the hilly lands of Westmains of Whitehill, lying four miles east of Edinburgh, within the parish of Inverleith, and belonging to John Wauchope of Edmonston, Esq;

At same time will be SOLD, a STACK of HAY, and the whole Stocking upon the said farms; consisting of Horses, Cows, and the whole Utensils of Husbandry.

The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon.

Michaelmas Head Court.

THESE are intimating to all concerned, That the Michaelmas Meeting of the Barons and Freeholders of the shire of Edinburgh is to be held on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at twelve o'clock midday, within the Inner Sessionhouse Edinburgh; and that the following Gentlemen have lodged claims with the Sheriff-clerk of Edinburgh, in order to their being enrolled in the roll of Barons and Freeholders of said shire, to be made up at that Meeting, viz.

Alexander Callender of Crichton, Esq;  
Charles Brown of Coalstown, Esq;  
And that objections are lodged with the said Sheriff-clerk, against the following Gentlemen, their being continued on said roll, viz.  
Francis Charteris of Amisfield, disqualified, as being a Peer of the realm.  
Francis Charteris younger of Amisfield, disqualified, being the eldest son of a Peer.  
George Loch of Drylaw, and Thomas Tod of Hayfield, being sequestrated of the whole or part of the lands for which they stand enrolled.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the CREDITORS of PATRICK TAYLOR, Smith in Edinburgh, that a second dividend will be paid them, thirty days after this intimation, by Thomas McDonald, clerk to the signet, the acting trustee, in terms of the trust-deed.

By Authority of his Majesty's Letters Patent,  
ETHEREAL ANODYNE SPIRIT,

Prepared by the Proprietor and Inventor, WILLIAM TICKELL, Apothecary and Chymist, of the City of Bath.

THIS Medicine has great efficacy in all diseases of the stomach. It strengthens its tone, creates appetite, promotes digestion, expels flatulence, and quiets pain. It is a most powerful remedy in the Gout in the Stomach, in Cramps, Spasms, Hysterical and Hypochondriacal Complaints; and in violent giddy attacks may be administered as an Anodyne, with the greatest safety.

It has equal virtues in many diseases of the Breast, as the inflammation of the Gland, and all other Concretions attended with inflammation; and in Medical Habits, it perhaps more efficaciously relieves that cough which is the forerunner of a consumption, than any other medicine. But its peculiar excellence is in the cure of that dreadful and generally fatal disease, the DROPSY of the BREAST; and there is every reason to conclude, from its hitherto successful exhibition, that it has specific virtues in that disorder. It has also been given with remarkable success, in the Anasarca, as well as the Ascites, or Dropsy of the Belly; and is probably the most certain Diuretic hitherto discovered.

The Etheral Anodyne Spirit, and Specific Pills for the Dropsy, are sold, by appointment of the proprietor, at Mr Newberry's, No. 45, St Paul's Church Yard; by Mr Crutwell, at his printing-office in Bath; and by Mr N. R. CHEVENE, bookseller, St Andrew's Street, New Town.

The Etheral Anodyne Spirit is sold retail in bottles of 7 s. and 3 s. 6 d. each, stamp-duty included. The Specific Pills for the Dropsy, in boxes of 2 s. 6 d. duty included.

N. B. The virtues of this Medicine are further illustrated in a Treatise which is just published, price 2 s.

SALE OF LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

THE Lands and Estates which belonged to the deceased John Carruthers of Hardriggs, are to be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, upon Thursday the 27th of September 1787, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon.

The estate comprehends the farms of LONGDYKE, ROBEWHAT, and RAFFLES, lying in the parish of Monkswald, and shire of Dumfries; and the Lands of HARDRIGGS and NORTHFIELD, and a Farm or Lot of ground, allocate to these lands, in the division of Dornock Common, all lying in the neighbourhood and parish of Annan, and shire aforesaid.

Any person wishing to purchase all or any of the farms above-mentioned, may apply to Mr Welsh, Sheriff Substitute of the shire, or Robert Henderson, Esq; of Cleughheads, trustees of the late Mr Carruthers, who will inform as to particulars. The progress of writs, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of Mr Henry Welsh, writer to the signet, or Thomas Dickson, writer in Lochmaben.

If any of the Creditors have not yet lodged notes of their debts, they are requested to lodge notes thereof with the trustees, or the said Thomas Dickson, betwixt and the day of sale, that they may then have a distinct view of the claims against the estate.

Sale of the Lands of Strathairly in Fife, ADJOURNED.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, (Ramfay's), Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of STRATHAIRLY, lying within the parish of Largo, and county of Fife, consisting of about 256 acres, conform to survey. The gross rent presently paid by the tenants is 230 l. 8 s. 7 d. Sterling, including a considerable quantity of virtual converted by the tacks at the low rate of 8 s. 4 d. per boll.

The public burdens amount to 9 l. 11 s. 4 d. Sterling, which being deducted from the foreaid gross rent, there remains of free rent 220 l. 17 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Upset Price 7000 l. Sterling. This estate is delightfully situated, of a fourth exposure, along the sea coast, rich and fertile as any lands in Fife; having also every article for improvement on itself, coal, sea-war for kelp or manure, shell, sand, &c. There is a mansion-house, offices, pigeon-house, and garden, which, with some acres of ground, are at present in the natural possession of the proprietor, and may be entered into immediately.

These lands hold of a subject-superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 89 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. They are extremely low rented, having been under long leases; but as some of these expire very soon, a considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, from the uncommon goodness of the soil, and many local advantages.

The progress of writs, and title-deeds of the estate, together with a plan, survey, and rental, may be seen in the hands of William Macdonald, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and such as incline a private bargain, previous to the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to Doctor Goodfrie at Leven, who will give orders to show the lands.

Sale of Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup or private bargain, as shall be afterwards more particularly advertised, the Lands and Estate of PITRICHIE, holden of the Croft, lying in the parish of Uddiey, and county of Aberdeen.

For further particulars application to be made to William Macdonald writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or Mr Alexander Clerk, the factor, at Aberdeen.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Grasslands, and for such term of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whit Sunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz. Parish of STOBO.

Farms.	Proprietors.	Rent.
EASTER HAPPEW,	James Gibson, L.	131 0 0
WESTER HAPPEW,	John Alexander,	138 0 0
NEITHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0

EDSTON, { Alex. Horsburgh } 149 0 0  
{ and John Salton, }  
JEDDERFIELD, { David Grievie, } 13 0 0

Parish of LYNE.

LYNE and HALLYNE, Alexander Gray, 34 4 s  
HAMILDEAN, Alexander Gray, 71 10 s

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered to at Whit Sunday first 1787.

Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and one of the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

Lands in Argyleshire to Let.

TO be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whit Sunday next 1788.

THE Lands of GALLANICH, Upper and Nether GALLANICH, Gallanich, Fecoline, Inverac, and Craze; all lying contiguous in the parish of Glasrie, and division of Argyle.

The farms of Upper and Nether GALLANICH and GALLANICH, are situated upon the great fresh water lake of Loch, at the distance of fifteen miles from Inverary, the head burgh of the county, to which there is a good road passing through the farms. They are equally well adapted for sheep or black cattle. There is abundance of limestone in the low grounds; and as plenty of peats are to be had on the lands, they may be easily improved at little expense.

The lands of Upper and Nether GALLANICH and GALLANICH lie within six measured miles of Inverary, upon the great line of road leading from thence to Campbeltown, and for some time past have been under a sheep flock, in which they are well adapted, being reckoned by good judges, capable of grazing 3000 sheep; and there is upon these farms an exceeding good breeding of horses.

The lands of Fecoline, Gallanich, Craze, and Inverac are situated upon the fine Loch Fecoline, of great extent, and bounded by a part of the limestone, from Inverary to Campbeltown runs through most of these lands.

Those desirous of becoming tacksmen may give in proposals betwixt and Candlemas next, to Dugald Campbell, Esq; of Ederline, the proprietor, at St Andrew's; Alex. McDougall, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or to the Rev. Mr Dugald Campbell, minister of Kilmacol of Glasrie, by Inverary; and such as are not accepted, will be concealed, if desired.

Dugald McKellar in Brevalich, ground officer upon the estate, will show the different farms.

Sale of Premnay and Licklyhead.

BY DESIRE,  
The Sale of the Lands of Premnay and Licklyhead is adjourned to the 21st of December next.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 21st day of December, at the New Inn of Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of PREMNAVY and LICKLYHEAD, with the teinds, and privileges and pertinents, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Licklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Chayford, Dikens, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Westbiggen, Newtown of Premnay, Kirktown of Premnay, Barns of Netherhall, Burtysillock, Milltown of Barns, and Daies, with the mills of Auchleven, and Barns, and millures thereof; all lying contiguous in the parish of Premnay, and shire of Aberdeen, in a pleasant, plentiful, and populous country.

The free yearly rent of these estates, converting the rental at 10 s. Sterling per boll, amounts to 800 l. 11 s. 4 d. Sterling.

The lands are remarkably well accommodated, and consist of 1667 Scots acres, whereof nearly 500 acres are arable, and as all the remainder, a very small part excepted, is now under infield-culture and management, it must necessarily become in time, without expense or trouble to the proprietor, of equal value with the best infield ground.

They have also pasture and heather ground to a great extent on the hills of Tillymuck and Bennochie. The climate is early.—The soil naturally is rich, strong, and substantial as in the county of Aberdeen. The farm-houses and offices are in very good condition, and some of them are very substantial, commodious, and covered with slates.—The whole estate of Overhall is affricated to the mill of Barns.—There is growing wood upon the estate worth upwards of 1000 l. Sterling at a low value, and those lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Aberdeen, as they stand valued in the cess-books at 1082 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots.

The proprietor of the lands has right to the teinds, which are also valued, and there can be no hazard of additional depend to the minister, as an augmentation was lately obtained. The marches are distinct. The titles are unquestionable; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, these estates will be exposed at the upset sum of 18,000 l. Sterling.

If not disposed of in cumulo, they will be exposed and sold in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.  
Will comprehend the Mains and Manor-place of Licklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Chayford, Dikens, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Westbiggen, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and millures thereof.

The free rent of this lot is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. Sterling. There is above 700 l. Sterling value of wood, and the purchaser will have considerably more value rent than will entitle him to a freehold qualification and vote in the county.

This lot will be exposed at 11,615 l. Sterling.

LOT II.  
The Lands of Barns of Netherhall, Milltown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burtysillock, Daies, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Barns, and millures thereof.

The free rent of this lot amounts to 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. The whole estate of Overhall is affricated of bound-lucken to the mill of Barns; and the value rent of this lot amounts to considerably